ARTICLES EXHIBITED IN PARLIAMENT AGAINST VVILLIAM ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBVRY, 1640.

Printed in the Yeare 1640.

ARTICLES

EXHIBITED

IN THE NAME

OF

WILLIAM

ARCHBISHOP

OF CANTERBURY,

Printed in the Year 1640.

Articles of the Commons aſſembled in Parliament, in maintenance of the accuſation, Whereby WILLIAM LAUD Arch-Biſhop of Canterbury, ſtands charged with high Treaſon.

I.

THat the ſaid *William Laud*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, hath traiterouſly laboured to ſubvert the fundamental Lawes and Government of the Kingdome, by giving his Majeſtie advice privately, and in other places ſaid, that hee would have them governd by Civil Lawes, and furthr ſaid he would make the proudeſt ſubject in the Kingeom give way to ſtim, and beeing told it was againſt law, he replied he would make it Law, and that the King might athis owne pleaſure take a way without Law and make it warrantable by Gods Law.

II.

His countenancing of Books & their Authors for the maintenance of his unlimited and absolute power, wherein the power of the Parliament is denied, and the Bishops power of Prelacy set up.

III.

That he traiterously went about to interrupt the Iudges by his threathnings, & other meanes, to constraine them to give false Iudgement in the case of Ship money, as will appeare both by writings, and his hand, by testimony of divers persons of good worth and quality.

IV.

That he hath taken bribes, and sold Iustice in the high Commission Court, as Archbishop, and hath not onely corrupted the Iudges there, but hath also sold Iudiciall places to be corrupted.

V.

That he hath endevoured the encroachment of Iurisdiction and institution of Canons, which are not onely unlawfull, but prejudiciall to the subject: and that hee hath exercised his authority very cruelly, both as a Chancellour, Commissioner, and Iudge.

VI.

That he hath traiterously assumed a capitall power over his Majesties subjects, denying

ing his power of Prelacy as from the King.

VII.

That by falſe erroneous Doctrines and other ſiniſter wayes and meanes Hee went about to ſubvert the Religion eſtabliſhed in this Kingdome, and to ſet up Papiſtrie and ſuperſtition in the Church.

VIII.

That by undue meanes and practice hee hath gotten into his hand the power of nominating of Miniſters to Spirituall promotions, and hath preferred none but ſcandalous Miniſters thereunto, and that hee preferred corrupt Chaplains to His Majeſty.

IX.

That his owne Miniſters, as *Heywood*, *Laiſield* and others, are notoriouſly diſaffected to Religion.

X.

That he hath Trayterouſly endeavoured to reconcile us to the Church of Rome, and to that end hath employed a *Jeſuite* and a *Papiſt-Prieſt*, and hath wrought with the Popes Agents in ſeverall points.

XI.

That to ſuppreſſe preaching, Hee hath ſuſpended divers good men, and uſed unlawfull meanes by Letters, and otherwiſe to ſeverall Biſhops, to ſuppreſſe them.

XII.

That he hath Trayterouſly endeavoured to ſuppreſſe the *French* Religion, here amongſt us, which is the ſame we are off, and the *Dutch* Church, and to ſet diviſion betweene them and us.

XIII.

That he hath Trayterouſly endeavoured to ſet Diviſion betweene the King and his Subjects, and hath gone about to bring in Innovations into the Church: And hath induced the King to Warre with the *Scots*, and many upon their death Bedds, to give towards the maintenance of the Warre: And hath cauſed the Clergie to give freely towards the ſame, and hath brought in many Superſtitions and Innovations into the Church of *Scotland*: And that hee procured the King to breake the pacification, thereby to cauſe a bloody Warre between the Kingdomes.

XIIII.

That to preſerve Himſelfe from being queſtioned, for theſe and other his Trayterous deſignes, from the firſt yeare of his Majeſties raigne untill now, he hrth laboured to ſubvert the rites of Parliamentary proceedings, and to incenſe his Majeſty againſt Parliaments.

By

By all which Words, Councells, and Actions hee hath Trayterouſly laboured to alienate the hearts of the Kings leige people from his Majeſty, to ſet a Diviſion between them; and to ruine and deſtroy His Majeſties Kingdomes. For which they impeach him of High Treaſon againſt our Soveraigne Lord the King, his Crowne and Dignity.

And the ſaid Commons, by proteſtation ſaving to themſelves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other Accuſation or Impeachment againſt the ſaid WILLIAM LAUD, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*. And alſo, of replying to the Anſwers that he, the ſaid Arch-Biſhop ſhall make unto the ſaid Articles, or any of them.

And of offering proofe alſo of the Premiſſes, or any of them, or any other Impeachment or Accuſation, that ſhall bee exhibited by them, as the courſe of Parliaments require. DOE PRAY, that he the ſaid *William Laud*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* may be put ſpeedily to anſwer for all and every the Premiſſes, that ſuch Proceedings, Examinations, Trials and Iudgements, may bee upon every one of them had and uſed, as is agreeable to Law and Juſtice.

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ARTICLES

EXHIBITED

In PARLIAMENT

Against

WILLIAM

ARCHBISHOP

Of CANTERBURY,

1640.

Printed in the yeare 1640.

ARTICLES OF THE COMMONS assembled in Parliament,

in maintenance of the accusation whereby

WILLIAM LAVD

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY stands charged with High Treason.

I.

HE endeavoured to subvert the fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome, by giving his Majesty advice both privately, and at the Councell table, high Commission, and other

ther places, and ſaid, hee would have them governed by civill Lawes; and ſaid alſo that he would make the proudeſt Subject in the Kingdome give way; and being told that was againſt Law, hee replied he would make it Law: and the King might at his own pleaſure take what he pleaſed without Law, being warranted by Gods Law.

II.

He countenanced bookes maintaining his unlimited and abſolute power, wherein the power of Parliaments were denied.

III.

He went about to interrupt the Judges by threatning them, and by other meanes to make them give falſe judgement, as doth appeare by his hand-writing.

IV.

In all his Courts there was no upright dealing, but bribery and oppreſſion, were the ſquares of them.

V.

Hee encroached juriſdiction of Cannons

nons, and they are not onely unlawfull, but prejudiciall, and that he exercised his authority very tyrannically, both as a Counsellor, Commissioner, and otherwise, and elswhere, as a Judge, and his authority is derived from his owne order, and not from the King.

VI.

He assumed capitall power over his Majesties Subjects, and denied his power to be from the King.

VII.

By Doctrine and otherwise he went about to subvert Religion, and to set up Papists and superstition.

VIII.

By undue meanes and practices, hee hath gotten the nominating of Ministers, and Clergy Ministers, and hath preferred none but scandalous men thereunto, and hath preferred corrupt Chaplaines to his Majesty.

IX.

His owne Ministers, as *Haywood*, *Layfield*, and others, who were notoriously disaffected to Religion.

X.

Hee endeavoured to reconcile us to the Church of Rome, and to that end hath imployed a Jesuite and a Priest, who are under pension, and to that end hath wrought with the Pope in severall points.

XI.

To suppresse preaching he hath suspended divers honest and good Ministers, and hath written to severall Bishops to suppresse them.

XII.

Hee hath gone about to suppresse the French Religion here amongst us, being the same that wee are of, and also the Dutch Church, and hath laboured to set division betweene us and them.

XIII.

From the first of the King till now he hath endeavoured to subvert Parliaments; and touching that at Oxford, he gave forth many dangerous words, and so hath continued the like ever since.

XIV.

He went about to make deviſion betweene the King and his people, and hath gone about to bring in Innovations, as by the Remonſtrance may appeare, and induced the King to this warre, and many men upon their death beds hee perſwaded to give towards the maintainance of this warre, and hath cauſed many Clergy men to give freely towards it, and brought in many ſuperſtitions and innovations, as is in the Church of Scotland, and procured the King to breake the pacification, and to bring in a bloody Warre.

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XIV.

He went about to make devision betweene the King and his people, and hath gone about to bring in Innovations, as by the Remonstrance may appeare, and induced the King to this warre, and many men upon their oath beds bee perswaded to give towards the maintenance of this warre, and hath caused many Clergy men to give freely towards it, and bought in many superfitions and innovations, as is in the Church of Scotland, and procured the King to breake the pacification, and to bring in a bloody Warre.

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